

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed April 4, 2007, and made final, has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 24-73 are now pending in this application. Claims 24-73 stand rejected. Claims 1-23 have been canceled without prejudice. Applicants wish to emphasize that the cancellation of Claims 1-23 is without prejudice, and that Applicants reserve the right to file a divisional application or applications to prosecute the subject matter of these claims.

Applicants and the undersigned wish to express their appreciation to the Examiner for the courtesies he extended during a telephone interview that occurred on September 11, 2007. During the telephone interview, the undersigned and the Examiner discussed the changes made to the claims in the present Amendment. The Examiner requested that Applicants resubmit their Amendment After Final dated September 4, 2007 along with a Request for Continued Examination, and include the location within the specification providing support for the claim changes. The Examiner indicated that the claim changes should place this case in condition for allowance. Applicants submit that the specification at page 9, lines 20-26, provides adequate support for the changes made to the claims. Specifically, page 9, lines 25-26 of the specification recite, "If the standards in a particular country are different than the standards in the United States, the system provides guidelines to the user." Applicants respectfully submit that the present patent application is in condition for allowance.

The rejection of Claims 24-73 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable over Brown is respectfully traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that Brown does not describe or suggest the claimed invention. Specifically, Applicants respectfully traverse the assertion on page 3 of the Office Action that Brown is "capable of performing all recited steps." Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action does not provided any support for the broad assertion that Brown is "capable of performing all recited steps". Specifically, the Office Action fails to

provide any specific sections of Brown that supposedly describe each of the steps recited in the present claims.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit, as discussed in detail below, that at least one of the differences between the present invention and Brown is that Brown does not describe or suggest a server programmed to display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries.* (Emphasis added.) Rather, as described in detail below, Brown describes and suggests a reconciliation process that is provided through a direct online connection to an offset system and is operated by the system. Specifically, Brown describes that “the system retrieves the reconciliation criteria 614, such as the range of records to be reconciled, and performs the reconciliation 616.” (Column 15, lines 12-15) The system described in Brown includes an automatic synchronization of payments, debts, and offsets within the accounts receivable and accounts payable systems and the offset system.

Notably, the system described in Brown does not *display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries.* (Emphasis added.)

Brown describes a system that includes a first financial management system handling receivables (14) and a second financial management system handling payables (22). The receivables system sends debt offset information to an offset payment system (18) and the payables system sends payment information to the offset payments system. The offset payment system either makes a payment or offsets the payment with the debt. The financial

management systems receive offset information from the offset payment system. The system designates debt and payments that are suitable for offset using threshold criteria. The system allows administrative fees and other charges, such as interest and penalties, to be added to the debt. During the referral of the debt to the offset payments system, the debtor as well as other parties, such as credit bureaus, are informed or notified of the delinquent debt. When an offset occurs the system feeds the amount of the offset back to the receivables and payables systems to update the records therein to reflect the amount and that the amount was an offset. That is, an authorized payment is shown as fully or partially offset and a debt is shown as fully or partially satisfy via the offset. The records of financial management systems are updated when a payment is made by the debtor after a referral has occurred, when a decision is made to write-off the debt.

Brown further describes that the financial management system (payable 22 and receivable 14 systems) and the offset payment system (18) contain debt records and offset payment data. Given that these are independent systems, the data in the systems needs be reconciled to ensure that they are synchronized. A reconciliation process is provided through the direct online connection to the offset system. The reconciliation can be partial (i.e., the reconciliation of a user-defined set of data) or full (i.e., the complete reconciliation of all data in the systems). In performing the reconciliation, the financial management system receivable or payment records referred for offset are accessed. Each receivable or payment record is compared to the corresponding record in the offset payment system. The system determines whether a discrepancy exists and if so whether synchronization is to be performed. For example, a debt referral record in the financial management system might have an amount of \$2000. The same record in the offset system might have an amount of \$20000. Invoking the synchronization based on the financial management system option in this case will result in the creation of a debt update file correction transaction for \$2000 synchronizing the offset system with the financial management system for receivables. Invoking the synchronization based on offset system option in this case will result in the creation of a receivable modification transaction netting to \$20000 in the financial management system receivables file synchronizing the financial management system for receivables with the offset system.

Notably, the reconciliation process described by Brown does not include displaying on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries.* (Emphasis added.)

Claim 24 recites a system for account reconciliation between a parent business entity and a subsidiary of the parent business entity. The system includes “at least one remote computer associated with the subsidiary, the subsidiary computer configured to prompt a user associated with the subsidiary to enter account data relating to business activities of the subsidiary . . . at least one remote computer associated with the parent, the parent computer configured to prompt a user associated with the parent to enter account data relating to business activities of the subsidiary . . . a centralized database for storing account information including account data maintained by the parent relating to business activities of the subsidiary, account data maintained by the subsidiary relating to the business activities of the subsidiary, and variance data showing differences between the parent account data and the subsidiary account data . . . a server associated with the parent in communication with each of the subsidiary computer, the parent computer and the centralized database, the server programmed to: receive the parent maintained account data from the parent computer . . . receive the subsidiary maintained account data from the subsidiary computer . . . calculate an account variance based on the parent maintained account data and the subsidiary maintained account data . . . report the account variance to a user associated with the subsidiary by displaying on the subsidiary computer the account variance, an amount booked by the parent, and an amount booked by the subsidiary . . . display a data entry table on the subsidiary computer for prompting the user associated with the subsidiary to input additional accounting entries for reconciling the reported account variance . . . display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the

subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries*, and wherein the guidelines relate to at least one of a timing of recording items including whether there are time lags between a time when the parent records an account receivable or an account payable associated with the subsidiary and a time when the subsidiary records the same account receivable or account payable, methods used for reporting account information including whether the parent account data and the subsidiary account data are based on a cash basis or an accrual basis, a discrepancy in an amount, exchange rates used by the parent and subsidiary, whether at least one of an overhead charge and a management fee has been charged to the subsidiary by the parent, and whether there have been any improper entries charged to the subsidiary . . . reconcile the account variance by processing the additional accounting entries inputted into the data entry table relating to the business activities of the subsidiary . . . automatically compare the additional accounting entries to the account data stored in the database to determine whether any of the additional accounting entries are duplicative of the account data stored in the database . . . automatically update the account variance and the amount booked by the subsidiary as displayed on the subsidiary computer based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries . . . update the account information stored in the database based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries.” (Emphasis added.)

Brown does not describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 24. More specifically, Brown does not describe or suggest a server configured to display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries.

Rather, Brown merely describes a system that determines whether a discrepancy exists between an accounts receivable financial management system (14) or an accounts

payable financial management system (22) and an offset payment system (18). (Col. 15, lines 20-22.) Determining whether a discrepancy exists is part of a reconciliation process described in Brown. Brown describes at col. 15, lines 15-35 the reconciliation process as follows:

In performing the reconciliation, the financial management system receivable or payment records 613 referred for offset are accessed. Each receivable or payment record is compared to the corresponding record in the offset payment system 18....The system also determines 626 whether a discrepancy exists and if so whether 628 synchronization is to be performed. For example, a debt referral record in the financial management system might have an amount of \$2000. The same record in the offset system might have an amount of \$20000. Invoking the synchronization based on the financial management system option in this case will result in the creation of a debt update file 630 correction transaction for \$2000 synchronizing the offset system 18 with the financial management system 14. Invoking the synchronization based on offset system option in this case will result in the creation of a receivable modification transaction 630 netting to \$20000 in the financial management system receivables file 634 synchronizing the financial management system 14 with the offset system 18.

In other words, as discussed above, in Brown, the reconciliation process merely includes the system determining whether a discrepancy exists between the separate financial management systems for payables (22) and receivables (14) and the offset payment system (18), and if so, determining whether synchronization is to be performed between the systems. Brown does not describe, suggest or even mention a server programmed to “display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries*”. (Emphasis added.)

For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 24 is submitted to be patentable over Brown.

Claims 25-31 depend from independent Claim 24 which is submitted to be in condition for allowance. When the recitations of Claims 25-31 are considered in combination

with the recitations of Claim 24, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 25-31 are also patentable over Brown.

Claim 32 recites a network-based system for managing accounts reconciliation between a parent business entity and a subsidiary of the parent business entity. The system includes “at least one remote sub-system associated with the subsidiary, the subsidiary sub-system comprising a browser and configured to prompt a user associated with the subsidiary to enter account data relating to business activities of the subsidiary . . . at least one computer associated with the parent, the parent computer programmed to prompt a user associated with the parent to enter account data relating to business activities of the subsidiary . . . a data storage device for storing account information including account data maintained by the parent relating to business activities of the subsidiary, account data maintained by the subsidiary relating to the business activities of the subsidiary, and variance data showing differences between the parent maintained account data and the subsidiary maintained account data . . . a server sub-system associated with the parent and in communication with each of the subsidiary sub-system, the parent computer, and said database, said server sub-system programmed to: receive the parent maintained account data from the parent computer . . . receive the subsidiary maintained account data from the subsidiary sub-system . . . calculate an account variance based on the parent maintained account data and the subsidiary maintained account data . . . report the account variance to a user associated with the subsidiary by displaying on the subsidiary sub-system the account variance, an amount booked by the parent, and an amount booked by the subsidiary . . . display a data entry table on the at least one subsidiary sub-system for prompting the user associated with the subsidiary to input additional accounting entries for reconciling the reported account variance . . . display on the at least one subsidiary sub-system guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries*, and wherein the guidelines relate to at least one of a timing of recording items

including whether there are time lags between a time when the parent records an account receivable or an account payable associated with the subsidiary and a time when the subsidiary records the same account receivable or account payable, methods used for reporting account information including whether the parent account data and the subsidiary account data are based on a cash basis or an accrual basis, a discrepancy in an amount, exchange rates used by the parent and subsidiary, whether at least one of an overhead charge and a management fee has been charged to the subsidiary by the parent, and whether there have been any improper entries charged to the subsidiary . . . reconcile the account variance by processing the additional accounting entries inputted into the data entry table relating to the business activities of the subsidiary . . . automatically compare the additional accounting entries to the account data stored in the data storage device to determine whether any of the additional accounting entries are duplicative of the account data stored in the data storage device . . . automatically update the account variance and the amount booked by the subsidiary as displayed on the subsidiary sub-system based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries . . . update the account information stored in the data storage device and the account variance based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries.”

Claim 32, as herein amended, recites a network-based system for managing accounts reconciliation between a parent business entity and a subsidiary of the parent business entity, wherein the system includes a server sub-system programmed to perform steps essentially similar to the steps being performed by the server recited in Claim 24. Thus, it is submitted that Claim 32 is patentable over Brown for reasons that correspond to those given with respect to Claim 24.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 32 is submitted to be patentable over Brown.

Claims 33-69 depend from independent Claim 32 which is submitted to be in condition for allowance. When the recitations of Claims 33-69 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 32, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 33-69 are also patentable over Brown.

Claim 70 recites a network based account reconciliation system for reconciling accounts between a parent business entity and a subsidiary of the parent business entity, wherein the account reconciliation system is coupled to a centralized database. The system includes “a client sub-system associated with the subsidiary, the client sub-system including a browser and configured to prompt a user associated with the subsidiary to enter account data relating to the business activities of the subsidiary . . . a remote computer associated with the parent, the parent computer programmed to prompt a user associated with the parent to enter account data relating to the business activities of the subsidiary . . . a data storage device for storing account information including account data maintained by the parent relating to business activities of the subsidiary, account data maintained by the subsidiary relating to the business activities of the subsidiary, and variance data showing differences between the parent maintained account data and the subsidiary maintained account data . . . a server sub-system configured to be coupled to each of said client sub-system, said parent computer, and said database, said server sub-system programmed to: receive the parent maintained account data from the parent computer . . . receive the subsidiary maintained account data from the client sub-system . . . calculate an account variance based on the parent maintained account data and the subsidiary maintained account data . . . report the account variance to a user associated with the subsidiary by displaying on the client sub-system the account variance, an amount booked by the parent, and an amount booked by the subsidiary . . . display a data entry table on the at least one subsidiary sub-system for prompting the user associated with the subsidiary to input additional accounting entries for reconciling the reported account variance, wherein the additional accounting entries include at least one of an amount booked by the subsidiary, an amount booked by the parent, a currency code, a conversion rate, a local amount, a transaction date, and an amount identified in a journal of the parent . . . display on the at least one subsidiary sub-system guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards *including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries . . . reconcile the account variance by processing the additional accounting entries inputted into the data entry*

table relating to the business activities of the subsidiary . . . automatically compare the additional accounting entries to the account data stored in the data storage device to determine whether any of the additional accounting entries are duplicative of the account data stored in the data storage device . . . automatically update the account variance and the amount booked by the subsidiary as displayed on the client sub-system based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries . . . update the account information stored in the data storage device and the account variance based on the additional, non-duplicative accounting entries.” (Emphasis added.)

Claim 70, as herein amended, recites a network based account reconciliation system for reconciling accounts between a parent business entity and a subsidiary of the parent business entity, wherein the system includes a server sub-system programmed to perform steps essentially similar to the steps being performed by the server recited in Claim 24. Thus, it is submitted that Claim 70 is patentable over Brown for reasons that correspond to those given with respect to Claim 24.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 70 is submitted to be patentable over Brown.

Claims 71-73 depend from independent Claim 70 which is submitted to be in condition for allowance. When the recitations of Claims 71-73 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 70, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 71-73 are also patentable over Brown.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 102 rejection of Claims 24-73 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 24-27, 30-34, 37-48, 50-60, and 62-73 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of well known prior art (hereinafter referred to as “Official Notice”) is respectfully traversed.

Brown is described above. According to the Office Action, the Examiner takes Official Notice that “to provide a server capable of performing these steps is notoriously old

and well know in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Brown et al. by providing a sever configured to perform these steps in order to ensure that the consolidated balance sheets are correct, to ease data entry by providing a structured table and by providing guidance; and in order to avoid calculation errors by double-counting data.”

Applicants traverse the Official Notice. Official Notice may be used for “facts...capable of such instant and unquestionable demonstration as to defy dispute”. In re Ahlert, 424 F.2d 1088, 165 USPQ 418, 420 (CCPA 1970). Applicants submit that the Official Notice provided in the Office Action does not include facts that are capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as to defy dispute. More specifically, Applicants submit that the assertion that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to “modify the apparatus of Brown by providing a sever configured to perform these steps in order to ensure that the consolidated balance sheets are correct, to ease data entry by providing a structured table and by providing guidance; and in order to avoid calculation errors by double-counting data” is not a fact that is capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as to defy dispute. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the Official Notice taken in the Office Action is improper.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner cannot merely take Official Notice that each and every step being performed by a server is notoriously old and well know in the art. The cited reference does not describe or teach a server configured to display on the subsidiary computer guidelines to assist the user associated with the subsidiary to input the additional accounting entries in the displayed data table, wherein the specific guidelines displayed depend upon accounting standards applicable to the parent and accounting standards applicable to the subsidiary and whether any differences exist between the applicable accounting standards including whether differences in accounting standards exist due to the parent and subsidiary being located in different countries. The Office Action cannot simply take Official Notice of these recitations. Rather, it must cite to a reference showing each of these recitations.

Claim 24 is recited above. As stated above, Brown does not describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 24. Moreover, the Official Notice does not make up for the deficiencies of Brown. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 24 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

When the recitations of Claims 25-27, 30, and 31 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 24, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 25-27, 30, and 31 are also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

Claim 32 is recited above. As stated above, Brown does not describe or suggest a system for managing accounts reconciliation as recited in Claim 32. Moreover, the Official Notice does not make up for the deficiencies of Brown. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 32 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

When the recitations of Claims 33, 34, 37-48, 50-60, and 62-69 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 32, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 33, 34, 37-48, 50-60, and 62-69 are also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

Claim 70 is recited above. As stated above, Brown does not describe or suggest a network based account reconciliation system as recited in Claim 70. Moreover, the Official Notice does not make up for the deficiencies of Brown. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 70 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

When the recitations of Claims 71-73 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 70, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 71-73 are also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the 103 rejection of Claims 24-27, 30-34, 37-48, 50-60 and 62-73 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 28, 29, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice, as applied to Claims 24 and 32, and further in view of *Accounting, Information Technology, and Business Solutions*, Anita

Hollander et al., (McGraw-Hill 1999) (hereinafter referred to as “Hollander”) is respectfully traversed.

Brown is described above. Hollander is a text book that generally discusses posting journal data to ledgers. According to Hollander, accounting systems usually include two types of ledgers: a general ledger and a subsidiary ledger. The general ledger holds numerous individual accounts that are grouped according to account type. Subsidiary ledgers support specific general ledger accounts that consist of many separate, individual accounts. The subsidiary ledgers include an accounts receivable subsidiary ledger, an accounts payable subsidiary ledger, an employee payroll subsidiary register, an inventory subsidiary ledger, and a fixed asset subsidiary ledger. For example, a firm with a substantial number of accounts receivable customers will have one subsidiary ledger account for each credit customer. After a specific period of time (e.g., each week or month), the totals in each specific journal are summed and posted to the appropriate general ledger accounts. Notably, the general ledger and the subsidiary ledgers described in Hollander do not describe or teach an account reconciliation system between a parent and a subsidiary of a business entity.

Claims 28 and 29 depend from independent Claim 24. Claim 24 is recited above.

As stated above, neither Brown nor the Official Notice, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 24. Hollander does not make up for the deficiencies of the combination of Brown and the Official Notice. Rather, Hollander merely discusses posting journal data to ledgers, and does not describe or teach the recitations of Claim 24. Because none of Brown, the Official Notice or Hollander describe or suggest one or more of the claimed elements, it follows that a combination of Brown, the Official Notice and Hollander cannot teach or suggest those elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 24 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Hollander.

When the recitations of Claims 28 and 29 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 24, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 28 and 29 are also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Hollander.

Claim 36 depends from independent Claim 32. Claim 32 is recited above.

As stated above, neither Brown nor the Official Notice, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 32. Hollander does not make up for the deficiencies of the combination of Brown and the Official Notice. Rather, Hollander merely discusses posting journal data to ledgers, and does not describe or teach the recitations of Claim 32. Because none of Brown, the Official Notice or Hollander describe or suggest one or more of the claimed elements, it follows that a combination of Brown, the Official Notice and Hollander cannot teach or suggest those elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 32 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Hollander.

When the recitations of Claim 36 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 32, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 36 is also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Hollander.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 28, 29, and 36 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice, as applied to Claims 32-34, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,625,617 to Yarnall, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Yarnall”) is respectfully traversed.

Brown is described above. Yarnall describes a generation of output or reports in a standardized or uniform manner based on information contained in a data source which may be any of two or more types of source data. A plurality of drivers are provided specific to different types of source data which include programming for identifying structural or other characteristics of the various data sources. A new database is configured to permit highly flexible and/or rapid output or reporting or is otherwise optimized for reporting purposes. The apparatus includes conversion of one or more data sources into one or more uniform databases, preferably generating one or more key categories for organizing the data, optionally generating category groupings or rollups and additional data or optional references. One or more databases are created which have a degree of uniformity of

structure, even though they may be based on two or more different data sources which may have very different structures. The different data sources are automatically analyzed and this analysis can be used to identify and/or create categories of data for use in organizing the database.

Claim 35 depends from independent Claim 32. Claim 32 is recited above.

As stated above, neither Brown nor the Official Notice, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 32. Yarnall does not make up for the deficiencies of the combination of Brown and the Official Notice. Rather, Yarnall describes an apparatus that includes conversion of one or more data sources into one or more uniform databases, preferably generating one or more key categories for organizing the data, optionally generating category groupings or rollups and additional data or optional references. Yarnall does not describe or teach the recitations of Claim 32. Because none of Brown, the Official Notice or Yarnall describe or suggest one or more of the claimed elements, it follows that a combination of Brown, the Official Notice and Yarnall cannot teach or suggest those elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 32 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Yarnall.

When the recitations of Claim 35 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 32, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 35 is also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Yarnall.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claim 35 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 49 and 61 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice, as applied to Claims 32 and 47 and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,249,770 to Erwin, et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Erwin”) is respectfully traversed.

Brown is described above. Erwin describes a computerized system for automatically spreading and analyzing historical financial statements and generating financial forecasts. The system receives and stores information about a company, forecast parameters, including, for example, inflation adjustments, exchange rates, last historic year, and historical account data for the company, and automatically generates financial forecasts for the company. Information can be imported to the system and exported from the system, for example, over a network.

Claims 49 and 61 depend from independent Claim 32. Claim 32 is recited above.

As stated above, neither Brown nor the Official Notice, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a system for account reconciliation as recited in Claim 32. Erwin does not make up for the deficiencies of the combination of Brown and the Official Notice. Rather, Erwin describes a system that receives and stores information about a company, forecast parameters, including, inflation adjustments, exchange rates, last historic year, and historical account data for the company, and automatically generates financial forecasts for the company. Erwin does not describe or teach the recitations of Claim 32. Because none of Brown, the Official Notice or Erwin describe or suggest one or more of the claimed elements, it follows that a combination of Brown, the Official Notice and Erwin cannot teach or suggest those elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 32 is patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Erwin.

When the recitations of Claims 49 and 61 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 32, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 49 and 61 are also patentable over Brown in view of the Official Notice and further in view of Erwin.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 49 and 61 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,


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